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**Replacement Paragraph Bridging Pages 3 and 4**

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A1  
A principal distinction is made between straight jointing and profile jointing. In the case of straight jointing (Fig. 6) of straight non-profiled planing cutting blades 3, a jointing stone 31 in the form of a pin is radially advanced and subsequently moved axis-parallel in order to joint the cutting edges 9 of the planing cutting blades 3 across their entire length. A disadvantage is that relatively small jointing stones 31 will wear relatively quickly and, in an extreme situation, the jointing result will be a conically tapering cutting blade 3.

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**Replacement Paragraphs Page 6, Lines 4-14**

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Fig. 6 is a simplified perspective illustration of a blade head with straight cutting blades with a jointing stone according to the prior art being employed for jointing;

Fig. 7 shows a jointing stone comprised of two jointing stone members.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS**

As  
In particular in the case of woodworking machines, blade heads are used which have cutting blades arranged about the circumference of the head for machining wood materials. In order to be able to reach a high machining quality, the cutting edges of the cutting blades must be positioned on a uniform cutting edge circle. In order to achieve this, the cutting edges of the rotating blade head are jointed by means of at least one jointing stone. By means of the jointing stone, the cutting edges of the different cutting blades are adjusted to a uniform cutting circle. The invention will be explained in the following in connection with the accompanying drawings where like reference numerals refer to like parts.

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**Replacement Paragraph Page 12, Lines 3-15**

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AB

Instead of the individual straight jointing stone 25, it is also possible to provide two or more jointing stone members 25a (see Fig. 7) positioned at a minimal axial spacing, i.e., minimal spacing in the stroke direction, relative to one another which are then secured by holders 17, 18, respectively. The two jointing stone members are then advantageously arranged on the jointing device 10 such that, in the center position relative to the cutting edge 9, their ends facing away from one another project axially past the cutting edge 9. The axial stroke of these two jointing stone members after radial advancement is then selected such that it is greater than the spacing between the two jointing stone members. This ensures that the two jointing stone members have overlapping machining areas. Moreover, the jointing stone members are advantageously so long that in the end position of the respective axial stroke they still project axially with their trailing end in the stroke direction past the cutting edge 9.

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